

1 and 2 Court Farm Cottages, Bere Regis, Dorset

Archaeological Watching Brief Report





WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

Regional offices in **Edinburgh, Rochester and Sheffield**

For more information visit www.wessexarch.co.uk



Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company with limited liability registered in England, No. 1712772 and VAT No. 631943833.
It is also a Registered Charity in England and Wales, No. 287786; and in Scotland, Scottish Charity No. SC042630.



**1 AND 2 COURT FARM COTTAGES
BERE REGIS, DORSET**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Prepared for:
Smiths Gore
on behalf of the
HW Drax 1962 Discretionary Trust

Eastgate House,
Eastgate Street,
Winchester,
Hampshire
SO23 8DZ

by
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Purbeck District Council Listed Building Consent 6/2011/0245
Scheduled Monument Consent (SM 28388) English Heritage Ref. S00017808

Report reference: 79221.03
Path: x:\projects\79221\wb report\submitted report\79221 watching brief report.doc

May 2012


© Wessex Archaeology Limited 2012 all rights reserved
Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a company limited by guarantee registered in England, company number 1712772 and
VAT number 631943833. It is also a Charity registered in England and Wales, number 287786; and in Scotland,
Scottish Charity number SC042630. Registered office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wilts SP4 6EB.

DISCLAIMER

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	79221	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	LBC 6/2011/0245 AND SMC S00017808	NGR	384890 94670		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
1	E	SLR	NICK TRUCKLE REGIONAL DIRECTOR		17 TH MAY 2012	X:\PROJECTS\79221\WB REPORT\SUBMITTED REPORT\79221 WATCHING BRIEF REPORT.DOC

* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

**1 AND 2 COURT FARM COTTAGES
BERE REGIS, DORSET****Archaeological Watching Brief Report****Contents**

Summary	v
Acknowledgements.....	vi
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project Background	1
1.2 Site location, topography and geology	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction.....	2
2.2 Previous archaeological work.....	2
2.3 Prehistoric.....	2
2.4 Romano-British.....	3
2.5 Saxon and medieval settlement and land use.....	3
2.6 Post-medieval and modern landscape	3
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	3
3.1 General.....	3
3.2 Specific.....	3
4 METHODOLOGY	4
5 FIELDWORK RESULTS	4
5.1 Introduction.....	4
5.2 Natural deposits and Soil Sequence	4
6 ARTEFACTS	7
7 ENVIRONMENTAL.....	7
8 CONCLUSIONS	7
9 ARCHIVE.....	7
9.1 Preparation and Deposition	7
9.2 Copyright	8
9.3 Security Copy	8
10 REFERENCES	8
APPENDIX 1: WATCHING BRIEF TABLES.....	9
APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY FORM	20
OASIS ID: wessexar1-126407	20

**1 AND 2 COURT FARM COTTAGES
BERE REGIS, DORSET****Archaeological Watching Brief Report****List of Figures**

- 1 Site location plan
- 2 Detailed plan of watching brief areas
- 3 Elevations from underpinning Holes B and D

List of Plates

- 1 View of south-western gable end of Cottage **613** taken from the south-east
- 2 South-east facing view of reused masonry as a cornerstone of Cottage **609** in underpinning Hole D
- 3 Close up view of *fleur-de-lys* motif on underside of reused masonry in underpinning Hole D
- 4 North-west facing elevation of stone foundations at north-western corner of Cottage **609** in the French drain
- 5 South- west facing view of Cottage **609** and adjacent outbuilding **536**

**1 AND 2 COURT FARM COTTAGES
BERE REGIS, DORSET****Archaeological Watching Brief Report****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Smiths Gore, on behalf of their clients (H W Drax 1962 Discretionary Trust) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during underpinning and associated groundworks undertaken during the refurbishment of adjoined semi-detached cottages located at 1 and 2 Court Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 384890 94670.

The Court Farm cottages lie within the limits of an historic manorial settlement which is a Scheduled Monument (SM1015352). The Court Farm manorial settlement possibly originates from the Saxon period, and is clearly present from the medieval period onwards. The Manor House was standing prior to 1587 and was demolished around 1830, with its foundations still visible as earthworks. The settlement also included fishponds, outbuildings and a granary, which was illustrated in a drawing dating to 1786 and which appears to have subsequently formed part of the western wing of 1 and 2 Court Farm Cottages.

The Archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 25th October and 12th December 2011 and comprised the monitoring of four test-pits, seventeen underpinning holes, two soakaways and associated drainage trenches and an oil line trench and revealed a consistent sequence of archaeological features and deposits.

Examination of the foundations around the building confirmed that the construction material used below the stone foundations of the south-western gable end of the western wing of the farmhouse was clearly different from that seen elsewhere and is of medieval origin. There was no evidence of any significant alteration to these foundations and the results are consistent with the former granary forming part of the structure of the cottages.

The remainder of the archaeological structural remains and deposits recorded during the watching brief were of undoubted post-medieval or modern origin. The south-eastern cornerstone of the northern rear extension to the original farmhouse, with its chamfered edge and *fleur-de-lys* motif, derived from the lower section of a fire surround dating to the 15th/16th centuries and is the most striking example of the re-use of worked stone blocks. One of the most likely sources for the building stones used as foundation material for the farmhouse extension is likely to be from the demolished remains of the adjacent manorial estate buildings.

Little would appear to have changed after the construction of the farmhouse extension until the building of an adjacent brick outbuilding and a large brick built storm drain/culvert with its associated drainage system, all of probable Victorian origin. The metal flue remaining on the outer wall of this outbuilding and a brick housing point to its use as a laundry. The associated wash coppers and stove were no longer present and are likely to have been removed during the later part of the 20th century prior to reflooring the outbuilding with concrete.

1 AND 2 COURT FARM COTTAGES
BERE REGIS, DORSET**Archaeological Watching Brief Report****Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Smiths Gore, on behalf of their clients (H W Drax 1962 Discretionary Trust) and Wessex Archaeology would particularly like to thank Ross Aylward for his help and advice during the course of the project. The advice and assistance of Kevin Francis of JV Buildings is also acknowledged.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Oliver Good, Steve Thompson, Naomi Hall and Julia Sulikowska and Susan Clelland, Sian Reynolds and Andrew Manning who prepared this report. Illustrations were prepared by Liz James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Manning.

1 AND 2 COURT FARM COTTAGES BERE REGIS, DORSET

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Smiths Gore, on behalf of their clients (H W Drax 1962 Discretionary Trust) to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the refurbishment of adjoined semi-detached cottages located at Court Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 384890,94670 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Court Farm cottages lie within the limits of an historic manorial settlement which is a Scheduled Monument (SM1015352). Although the cottages themselves are not designated as part of the Scheduled Monument, there is a high potential for archaeologically significant deposits to survive below ground which are part of the Scheduled Monument. The cottages are however listed as Grade II buildings.

1.1.3 Accordingly, an application for Listed Building Consent was made in April 2011 for the proposed refurbishment and permission was granted in September 2011 (Purbeck District Council Listed Building Consent 6/2011/0245). At the same time, an application was made to English Heritage for Scheduled Monument Consent, which was also granted in September 2011 (English Heritage SMC Ref. S00017808).

1.1.4 As a condition of the Scheduled Monument Consent, an archaeological watching brief was required to be carried out during the groundworks associated with the proposed underpinning and refurbishment.

1.2 Site location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Site lies at the south-eastern extent of the village of Bere Regis, with open farmland to the south and east. The Site comprises a pair of semi-detached cottages and their immediate environs (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The Site lies wholly within the Scheduled Monument, the majority of which lies under pasture, although the north-western corner is occupied by allotment gardens. The Site is situated within the Bere Regis Conservation Area (**Figure 1**), which comprises the historic core of the village to the north-west.

1.2.3 The Grade II Listed cottages form an 'L' shaped structure. The building was originally a single property, which has been subdivided to provide two separate dwellings. The building appears to have been much modified during its life. The Site also includes a number of outbuildings which are not Listed. Access to the Site is via a track which serves the agricultural buildings at Court Farm to the east.

- 1.2.4 The Site lies on a relatively flat area of land, at an elevation of approximately 39m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on the western edge of a shallow river valley containing the Bere Stream. The geology of the area comprises Portsdown Chalk, however overlying superficial Head deposits of clays silts and gravels are mapped within the Site itself (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1981).
- 1.2.5 The watching brief comprised the archaeological monitoring of the excavation of two soakaways and connecting trenches (Soakaways 1 and 2) to the north and south of the cottages, an oil line trench to the south and a series of underpinning holes (Holes A-P and R) and test pits (1-2) around the eastern and south west corner of the cottages (**Figure 2**).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The Site lies within the area of the Court Farm manorial settlement, which may have originated in the Saxon period and is clearly present from the medieval period onwards. The manorial settlement is a Scheduled Monument (1015352) and provides the principal heritage interest of the Site, and is the key source of the potential for buried archaeological features to occur within the Site.
- 2.1.2 Numbers 1 and 2 Court Farm Cottages are Grade II Listed, dating to the 18th and 19th century, although a stone granary, part of the former manorial estate, is likely to form part of the fabric of the cottages.

2.2 Previous archaeological work

- 2.2.1 A rapid archaeological risk appraisal was carried out in 2010 (Wessex Archaeology 2010) which assessed the Site and its broader environs, including the whole Scheduled Monument. The study concluded that the heritage interest of the Site was dominated by the Scheduled Monument, and that well preserved buried features related to the manor, its outbuildings and other structures were present within the Site. The study also identified that there was the potential for prehistoric buried features to occur within the Site.

2.3 Prehistoric

- 2.3.1 The archaeological appraisal identified prehistoric activity within the wider area. The remains of a round barrow representing Bronze Age funerary activity are located some 900m to the north-west of the Site. Broadly contemporary with this monument are the recorded remains of a ditch located 950m to the west of the Site which could be indicative of Bronze Age settlement or land division in this area. An additional, more substantial barrow cemetery is located on Black Hill, 1km to the south-west of the Site.
- 2.3.2 Further evidence for Bronze Age and later activity is preserved on Woodbury Hill 600m to the east of the Site where the remains of a univallate hillfort formed by a single bank and ditch encircling the hilltop are preserved (SM 1016042). Further evidence for prehistoric activity is recorded in the form of earthwork lynchets on Barrow Hill to the north. These are thought to date to the Iron Age and represent evidence for arable farming and land management.

2.4 Romano-British

- 2.4.1 A Roman road is postulated under the modern Snow Hill Lane, however, to date, archaeological investigations in the area have not identified any archaeological deposits relating to such a feature.

2.5 Saxon and medieval settlement and land use

- 2.5.1 By the Saxon period the presence of a settlement at Bere Regis is certain, with the village itself subsequently recorded in the *Domesday* survey of 1086 as *Bere*. The Grade I Listed Parish Church of St. John is situated c. 150m west of the Site. The Bere Regis estate was in Royal ownership from at least the later Saxon period until 1259, when it was granted to Simon de Montford. This royal ownership is likely to account for the *Regis* suffix which means 'of the King'.
- 2.5.2 Within the Site there are archaeological remains which are contemporary with the early development of the historic settlement. The Court Farm manorial settlement may have originated in the Saxon period, and is clearly present from the medieval period onwards. The Manor House was standing prior to 1587 and was located approximately 30m to the west of Court Farm Cottages. The building was demolished around 1830 and its foundations remain as visible earthworks.
- 2.5.3 The Manor house and manorial outbuildings and fishponds are known to have been located within the eastern part of the Scheduled area. An 18th century drawing suggests that the part of the western wing of Court Farm Cottages was originally a granary associated with the Manor House, which was subsequently incorporated into the dwellings.
- 2.5.4 The well preserved remains of the manorial complex contribute a significant amount to the knowledge and understanding of the development of Bere Regis as a settlement, hence their designation as a Scheduled Monument, regarded as being of national importance.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern landscape

- 2.6.1 The settlement at Bere Regis continued to develop throughout the medieval and into the post-medieval period. The historic core of the settlement is now designated as a Conservation Area, with a number of post-medieval Listed Buildings. The majority of the buildings represent 17th to 19th century residential dwellings situated along the main thoroughfares of the village.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The objective of the watching brief was to establish within the constraints of the agreed watching brief strategy the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, and depth of any surviving remains which may be affected by the proposed development.

3.2 Specific

- 3.2.1 In particular the watching brief aimed to establish the presence or absence, location, extent, date, character, condition, and depth of buried features

relating to the Manorial settlement. On the basis of the documentary evidence these remains would most likely relate to the 18th century or earlier granary and other outbuildings associated with the Manor of medieval or later date.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the methodology as laid out in the document WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2011) and comprised:

- Foundation underpinning works below the outer wall to a depth of c. 1.5m and extending c. 0.8m from the walls;
- Localised ground reduction at the north-west corner of Court Farm Cottages;
- Excavation of drainage trenches and new soakaways to the north-west and south of the building;
- Excavation of a trench for an oil line;

4.1.2 All works were carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (Revised 2008).

4.1.3 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts and features were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey national grid. All principle strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

4.1.4 Relevant sections were drawn at an appropriate scale. A photographic and graphic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology and the Site as a whole.

5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The watching brief comprised the archaeological monitoring of all ground works undertaken in regard of the consolidation and service improvement of the extant buildings.

5.1.2 A consistent sequence of archaeological features and deposits were present across the Site and are described below in stratigraphic order. Where identical features and deposits were recording in a number of different locations across the Site, these deposits and features are referred to in this report by a group number. Location specific content numbers, group numbers and further descriptions are detailed within **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Natural deposits and Soil Sequence

5.2.1 Natural geological deposits (**602**) were encountered in Test pit 3, underpinning Holes H, I, J, O, P and R, situated towards the eastern side of the Site (**Figure 2**), at a depth of approximately 1m below ground level and comprised orange clay and head gravels. In underpinning Holes D and E sited on the south-east side of the Site and Soakaway 1 in the north-western corner of the Site (**Figure 2**), natural deposits were reached between 1 and 1.3m below ground level and comprised chalk with clay outcropping.

- 5.2.2 In Test pit 1 and underpinning Holes E and O (**Figure 2**) located broadly on the southern side of the Site closest to the Bere Stream, a layer of alluvial clay (**603**), recorded in underpinning Hole E as being 0.4m deep, overlay the natural geology.
- 5.2.3 At the south-western corner of the Gable end of Cottage **613**, Test pit 2 and the south-facing side of the Oil line Trench (**Figure 2**), a yellow grey sandy silt with lenses of charcoal debris and degraded roots (**604**) is thought to represent a levelling episode/prior to the building of a possible construction platform (**605**) (**Figure 2**).
- 5.2.4 Measuring 0.1-0.2m in depth, a deposit of friable sandy mortar with flint inclusions (**605**) was recorded in Test pits 1 and 2 and the south-facing side of the oil line trench and is thought to be a bedding/formation platform for the building of the south-west gable end of Cottage **613** (**Plate 1**). This deliberately laid deposit did not extend beyond the width of the gable end (**Figure 2**) thus confirming it is likely to be associated with the construction of the building. Though no datable material was recovered from this deposit it is considered, on stratigraphical grounds, to be the earliest archaeological layer recorded during the investigations.
- 5.2.5 During the occupation of Cottage **613** an accumulation of reworked topsoil and occupation debris (**606**) was formed. This comprised grey green clay loam with gravel and abundant post-medieval to modern debris which included animal bone, oyster shell, metal, brick and crockery fragments and was recorded throughout the Site (Test pits 1-3, French Drain, Soakaways 1-2, oil line trench, underpinning Holes A-F, H-J, P and R) and was found to be between 0.3m and 0.7m deep.
- 5.2.6 A deliberate layer of re-deposited clay and gravel (**512**) (underpinning Holes B, F and G, **Figure 2**) included rare ceramic building material (CBM) and overlay the accumulated occupation debris deposit **606**. This formed a consolidation/formation surface for the construction of the later northern and eastern extension (Cottage **609**, **Figure 2**) to the original extant cottage (Cottage **613**). Foundation trench **608** cut through layer **512** and stones derived from demolished earlier, possibly medieval buildings, were used as the foundation courses for this later construction (**609**) (**Figure 3** and **Plates 2-4**).
- 5.2.7 Of particular note in this regard was the south-eastern corner stone of building **609** (**Figure 3** and **Plates 2** and **3**) revealed in underpinning Hole D (**Figure 2**). The underside of the corner stone had a chamfered edge and *fleur-de-lys* motif and it believed to be a piece reused from the lower section of a fire surround broadly dating to the 15th-16th centuries.
- 5.2.8 A period during which no major construction was undertaken is suggested by a layer (**610**) of accumulated re-worked topsoil and occupation debris (0.2m-0.45m deep) recorded in underpinning Holes K, M-P and R (**Figure 2**).
- 5.2.9 The next major construction episode was the building of an outbuilding (**536**) and it is during this time it is believed that a new drainage system was implemented across the Site. This involved the building of a large, north to south aligned brick built culvert **509** recorded in underpinning Holes A, D

and Soakaway 2 (**Figures 2 and 3**). Some stone was seen used towards the base of the culvert walls and in underpinning Hole D the top of the culvert was partially exposed revealing large stone capping slabs. The construction trench for the culvert was recorded in Soakaway 2 as cutting through deposit **610**. A mixed backfill of occupation detritus **510** comprising a very dark grey sandy loam with CBM, glass and animal bone was found adhering to the external brick and stone culvert wall. Given the post-depositional waterlogging evident in the earlier deposit **606**, it is likely the culvert served as a substantial storm drain.

- 5.2.10 A smaller brick built drain **525** was recorded in underpinning Hole F extending under the building which was 0.5m wide aligned north-south and is likely to have fed into the culvert located to east.
- 5.2.11 An episode of repair or consolidation to Cottage **613** may also be contemporary with the construction of the Outbuilding **536**. Landscaping of the grounds during this time is suggested by the laying of an associated brick path over a chalk formation layer **607** (noted in underpinning Holes D, E the oil line trench and the French drain) (**Figure 2**). This formation deposit (**607**) overlay made-ground (**610**). The brick built outbuilding (**536**) (**Figure 2** and **Plate 5**) appears to have no below ground foundations but was partially built directly on the chalk formation layer which is also the base for the path which appears to have led from the outbuilding to the side door on the north-western edge of Cottage **609**.
- 5.2.12 An episode of alteration to the foundation courses of Cottage **609** was recorded in underpinning Hole B and comprised four courses of red brick **513** (**Figures 2 and 3**). The basal course was formed of a row of headers overlain by a mixture of headers and stretchers. No bonding style was used.
- 5.2.13 Outbuilding **536** butted up to the south-eastern end of Cottage **609** and was recorded in Test pit 3, Underpinning Holes D, E, H-K, M-P and R (**Figure 2** and **Plate 5**). It was subdivided into two rooms the south-eastern of which originally had a brick built rectangular structure **612** in the centre of the easternmost wall. This is likely to have been used to house the wash-coppers suggesting this part of the outbuilding was used as a laundry.
- 5.2.14 Underpinning Holes K, N and O (**Figure 2**) revealed the original brick housing **612** which is likely to have contained a stove connecting to the extant flue noted on the outer wall of the outbuilding. A 0.34m deep construction trench, **548** cut through made ground deposit **610**. Brick housing **612** was 0.83m wide and 2.8m long and was formed by walls **541**, **544**, **545**, **546**, each comprising a double brick width laid on clay hard-standing and bonded with a sandy mortar. The floor (**547**) of the structure (**612**) comprised unbonded brick. The housing was demolished prior to the laying of the present concrete floor (**537**, underpinning Hole K) which also overlay made ground deposit **538**.
- 5.2.15 The latest recorded features on the Site were a recently backfilled pond (**514**) and a north to south aligned drainage pipe **516** associated with the previous soakaway system noted in the oil line trench (**Figure 2**).
- 5.2.16 Deposits of subsoil **601** and topsoil/garden soil **600** were recorded to varying depths throughout the Site.

6 ARTEFACTS

- 6.1.1 All features, deposits and machine removed spoil were visually scanned for artefacts. Examples of modern and post-medieval artefacts were present. These artefacts were noted but not retained.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 7.1.1 No features or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were recorded during the watching brief.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The watching brief comprised the monitoring of four test pits, seventeen underpinning holes, two soakaways and associated drainage trenches and an oil line trench revealing a consistent sequence of archaeological features and deposits.
- 8.1.2 The bedding/formation platform formed by a compact sandy mortar deposit with flint inclusions (**605**) below the stone foundations of the south-western gable end of the western wing of the original house (Cottage **613**) was very different from other deposits seen elsewhere during the underpinning process. The absence of any obvious subsequent alteration to the foundations in the south-western end of this range may suggest that this portion of the building foundations are early and may be of medieval origin. However no artefactual or suitable ecofactual remains were present to conclusively confirm a medieval date.
- 8.1.3 The remainder of the archaeological structural remains and deposits recorded during the watching brief were of undoubted post-medieval or modern origin. The south-eastern cornerstone of the rear extension to the original farmhouse (Cottage **609**), with its chamfered edge and *fleur-de-lys* motif derived from the lower section of a fire surround dating to the 15th/16th century, is the most striking example of the re-use of worked stone blocks from demolished structures as foundation material during the building of this extension. One of the sources for these building stones is almost certainly the demolition of the adjacent manorial estate buildings.
- 8.1.4 Little would appear to have changed after the construction of Cottage **609** until the building of an adjacent brick outbuilding (**536**) and a large brick built storm drain/culvert and associated drainage, which are of probable Victorian origin. The metal flue remaining on the outer wall of this outbuilding and the brick housing **612**, recorded within point its use as a laundry. The associated wash coppers and stove were no longer present and are likely to have been removed during the later part of the 20th century prior to reflooring the outbuilding with concrete.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 9.1.1 The site archive will be prepared for long-term storage in accordance with the documents Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage (Walker 1990) and Selection, Retention and Dispersal of

Archaeological Collections; Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993).

- 9.1.2 The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's office building in Salisbury under the WA project code 79221 (watching brief). The completed archive, which will include all paperwork and finds, will on completion of all fieldwork and post excavation reporting, ultimately be deposited for permanent storage at Dorchester Museum, where it will be deposited under the Project Code **79221**.

9.2 Copyright

- 9.2.1 In accordance with clause 4.2 of Wessex Archaeology's Terms and Conditions of Contracts, copyright of the commissioned report and other project documents is assigned to the Client (H W Drax 1962 Discretionary Trust). Wessex Archaeology retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

9.3 Security Copy

- 9.3.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon), a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

10 REFERENCES

Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), 1981, Dorchester Sheet 328, Drift Edition 1:150, 000

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief

SMA, 1993, *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Walker, K., 1990, *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage*, UKIC Archaeology Section

Wessex Archaeology 2010, Land at Bere Regis, Dorset: Rapid Archaeological Risk Appraisal. Unpublished Client Report 74930.01

Wessex Archaeology 2011, 1 and 2 Court Farm Cottages, Bere Regis, Dorset: Written Scheme of Investigation, Method Statement for an Archaeological Watching Brief. Unpublished Client Report 79220.01

APPENDIX 1: WATCHING BRIEF TABLES

Test pit 1	Dimensions:1.8m x 0.7m x 1.15m		
	Watching Brief window type: Test pit		
	Excavation method: Machine and Hand excavation		
Context/ Group	Category	Description	Depth
101/ 600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0-0.27m
102/ 606	Made ground	Dark brown grey silty clay. Levelled subsoil derived deposit containing abundant Post-medieval-modern demolition debris	0.27-1m
103/ 605	Formation layer	Compact friable sandy mortar with flint inclusions. A bedding/formation platform prior to construction	1-1.1m
104/ 603	Alluvial layer	Dark grey brown silty clay with few inclusions	1.1m-1.15m+

Test pit 2	Dimensions:1.8m x 0.7m x 1m		
	Watching Brief window type: Test pit		
	Excavation method: Machine and Hand excavation		
Context/ Group	Category	Description	Depth
201/ 600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0-0.2m
202/ 606	Made ground	Dark brown grey silty clay. Levelled subsoil derived deposit containing abundant Post-medieval-modern demolition debris	0.2-0.6m
203/ 605	Formation layer	Compact friable sandy mortar with flint inclusions. A bedding/formation platform prior to construction	0.6-0.7m
204/ 604	Levelling layer	Sandy gravel – likely to be a levelling prior to construction of construction platform 203	0.7-1m+

Test pit 3	Dimensions:2m x 1m x 0.95m		
	Watching Brief window type: Test pit		
	Excavation method: Machine and Hand excavation		
Context/ Group	Category	Description	Depth
301/ 600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0-0.75m
302/ 601	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0.75-1m
533/ 602	Natural	Orange brown clay with light grey degraded chalk fragments. Very stiff and compact deposit	1-1.45m+
534	Cut	Foundation trench cuts upper surface of 302. FB 535 and 536	-
535	Formation layer	Friable cement bedding for 536	-
536	Structure	Brick foundations for outbuilding	-
Initially excavated as a test pit to investigate foundations prior to final underpinning strategy and later extended to allow for underpinning			

Test pit 4	Dimensions:1.6m x 0.6m x 0.9m		
	Watching Brief window type: Test pit		
	Excavation method: Machine and Hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
401/600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0-0.6m
402/601	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0.6-0.9m
Building foundations are brick built			

French Drain	Dimensions:15m x 0.4m x 1.2m		
	Watching Brief window type: French Drain		
	Excavation method: Machine dug		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
500/600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil with frequent gravel inclusions. Modern debris and abundant rooting	
501/601	Subsoil	Mid grey brown clay loam with occasional gravel	
502/611	Made ground	A humic loam with abundant ceramic building material (CBM), and modern rubbish	
503/611	Levelling layer	Mixed deposit of demolition debris, crushed mortar, stone and brick etc	
504/607	Made ground	A chalk formation layer seen in south-west end of trench only and associated with an overlying brick path	
505/606	Made ground	Grey green clay loam with gravel and abundant post-medieval and modern debris incl. animal bone, oyster shell, brick	

Soakaway 1	Dimensions:4m x 3m 1.7m		
	Watching Brief window type: Soakaway		
	Excavation method: Machine dug		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
500/600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil with frequent gravel inclusions. Modern debris including metal fragments and abundant rooting	0.0.3m
501/602	Subsoil	Light grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel, moderate CBM fragments. A diffuse lower horizon observed	0.3-0.5m
503/606	Levelling layer	Light grey brown silty loam with chalk and gravel inclusions, occasional CBM, pottery (modern)	0.5-1.1m
506/606	Made ground	Mid orange gravel within a clay matrix with fine chalk inclusions. A levelling event using re-deposited river gravels and Head clays.	0.5-1.1m
507/602	Natural	Natural chalk with clay outcropping	1.3-1.7m

Oil line trench	Dimensions: 35m x 0.3m c.0.45m		
	Watching Brief window type: Oil line trench		
	Excavation method: Machine dug		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
500/600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil with frequent gravel inclusions. Modern debris including metal fragments and abundant rooting. Intermittent layer along the length of the trench occasionally replaced by concrete patio/path slabs where trench lies adjacent to extant building.	0-0.2m
501/601	Subsoil	Light grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel, moderate CBM fragments. A diffuse lower horizon observed	0.3-0.50.2-0.1m
502/611	Made ground	A humic loam with abundant ceramic building material (CBM), and modern rubbish	0.2-0.5m
504/607	Made ground	A chalk formation layer seen in south-west end of trench only and associated with an overlying brick path	0.45-0.5m
511/606	Made ground	Only visible at the eastern end of the Oil line trench – a mid grey green silty clay with CBM fragments	0.45-0.5m+
514	Pond cut	A small shallow garden pond – modern. FB 515. Cuts 501	0-0.5m
515	Deliberate backfill	Mixed modern debris and reworked topsoil used to backfill small garden pond. FO 514	0-0.5m
516	Pipe trench	N-S aligned drainage pipe associated with an old soakaway system. FB 517. Cuts	0.2-0.5m
517	Deliberate backfill	Deliberate chalk backfill	0.2-0.5m
518/611	Made ground	Dark humic clay silt with abundant modern rubbish. A build-up of topsoil and field detritus occurring at the eastern end of Oil line trench only – field side	0.2-0.5m
519/605	Formation layer	Same as 103 & 203. A sand and lime mortar building platform with flint inclusions and re-deposited Head clays. Only just clipped by the oil line trench and present in the south facing section and extending 1m either side of the width of the gable end of the building.	0.3-0.5m
520/604	Levelling layer	Yellow grey sandy silt with lenses of charcoal debris and degraded roots likely to represent levelling episode/a disturbed construction horizon with underlying natural deposits. Only occasionally visible due to depth of trench and associated with formation layer 519.	0.5-0.6m

Underpinning Hole A	Dimensions: 1.7m x 1.3m x 0.1m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
505/606	Made ground	Grey green clay loam with gravel and abundant post-medieval and modern debris incl. animal bone, oyster shell, brick	0.4-0.95m
508	Construction cut	Aligned broadly north-east to south-west and only partially exposed at east end of Underpinning hole Cuts deposit 505 for construction of 509. FB 509 and 510	0.4-1m
509	Structure	Large brick built culvert. Some stone used at wall base. Very little exposed. FO 508	0.4-1m
510	Deliberate backfill	A mixed backfill of using occupation detritus. A very dark grey sandy loam with CBM, glass, animal bone etc. Adheres to the external brick and stone culvert wall. FO 508	0.4-0.1m
511/606	Made ground	Mid-grey green silty clay with CBM fragments. Likely to be the same as 505 differentiated in appearance by post-depositional impact of waterlogging	0.95-1m
0-0.4m = Large stone block building foundations for the rear (north-eastern wall of the cottage)			

Underpinning Hole B	Dimensions: 1.5m x 1.2m x 0.7m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
505/606	Made ground	Grey green clay loam with gravel and abundant post-medieval and modern debris incl. animal bone, oyster shell, brick	0.6-0.7m
512	Deliberate deposit	Re-deposited Head clay and gravel - yellow orange silty clay with rare CBM and abundant gravel. Forms backfill/formation deposit for overlying brick infill to the foundation courses of rear wall of cottage.	0.4-0.6m
513	Structure	An episode of alteration to foundation courses of cottage comprising 4 courses of red brick. The basal course was formed of a row of headers overlain by a mixture of headers and stretchers. No bonding style used.	0.1-0.4m
0-0.1m = Large stone block building foundations for the rear (north-eastern wall of the cottage)			

Underpinning Hole C	Dimensions: 1.3m x 1m x 0.7m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
505/606	Made ground	Grey green clay loam with gravel and abundant post-medieval and modern debris incl. animal bone, oyster shell, brick	0.3-0.55m
511/606	Made ground	Mid-grey green silty clay with CBM fragments	0.55-0.6m
0-0.3m = Foundation course of large shaped and roughly shaped stone blocks (Purbeck stone?). Brick defined air-vent present above basal stone course			

Underpinning Hole D	Dimensions: 1.3m x 1m x 1.3m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
504/607	Made ground	A chalk formation layer associated with the construction of brick built lean to and associated brick paths around the cottage.	0.2-0.3m
505/606	Made ground	Grey green clay loam with gravel and abundant post-medieval and modern debris incl. animal bone, oyster shell, brick	0.3-1.1m
507/602	Natural	A chalky yellow white clay	1.3m+
508	Construction cut	Cut for construction of 509. FB 509 and 510. Cut not clearly visible in section	0.5-1.3m+
509	Structure	Large brick built culvert. Some stone used at wall base. The top of the culvert was partially exposed revealing large stone capping slabs. FO 508	0.5-1.3m+
510	Deliberate backfill	A mixed backfill using occupation detritus. A very dark grey sandy loam with CBM, glass, animal bone etc. Adheres to the external brick and stone culvert wall. FO 508	0.5-1.3m+
511/606	Made ground	Mid-grey green silty clay with CBM fragments	1.1-1.3m
556/609	Structure	Stone foundations for NW-SE later cottage extension. Stone x and y forming corner of structure look to be re-used from demolished medieval buildings	
557/536	Structure	Brick built outbuilding butting SE end of cottage 556	
Foundation shows large corner stone footing of cottage and the header brick foundation course of later adjoining outbuilding (butting). The outbuilding appears to have no below ground foundations but is constructed directly on thin chalk formation layer. The underside of the corner stone of the cottage appears to be a reused piece from the lower section of a fire surround broadly dating to the 15 th -16 th centuries.			

Underpinning Hole E	Dimensions:1.2m x 1m x 1m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
505/606	Made ground	Grey green clay loam with gravel and abundant post-medieval and modern debris incl. animal bone, oyster shell, brick	0.3-6m
507/602	Natural	A chalky yellow white clay	1m+
521	Tree Root	Broadly circular area of disturbance post-dating building – initially thought to be a ?pipe cut. FB 522	0.08-0.6m
522	Deliberate backfill	Mixed deposit of modern rubble and re-worked topsoil. Backfilled after removal of tree root	0.08-0.6m
523/603	Alluvial layer	A dark blue grey stiff sandy clay with abundant small- large gravels. A reddish orange brown Iron interface noted at the upper horizon, (0.1m deep). Colour and texture implies buried organics and frequent waterlogging. Probable alluvial material	0.6-1m

Underpinning Hole F	Dimensions:2mm x 1.2m x 1.06m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
505/606	Made ground	Grey green clay loam with gravel and abundant post-medieval and modern debris incl. animal bone, oyster shell, brick	1m-1.06m+
512	Deliberate deposit	Re-deposited Head clay and gravel - yellow orange silty clay with rare CBM and abundant gravel. Forms formation deposit for overlying foundation courses of rear wall of cottage.	0.47-1m
524/609	Structure	Stone foundations for extant cottage	0-0.47m
525	Structure	Small brick drainage channel 0.5m wide aligned N-S likely to feed into culvert located to east. Extends under building	0.47-0.9m
526	Layer	Build up of silt debris within drainage channel 525	0.47-0.9m
527	Construction Cut	Square trench for brick drain 525. Cuts 512	0.47-0.9m
528/608	Construction Cut	Foundation trench for cottage 524	0-0.47m

Underpinning Hole G	Dimensions: 2m x 1.2m x 1m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
512	Deliberate deposit	Re-deposited Head clay and gravel - yellow orange silty clay with rare CBM and abundant gravel. Forms formation deposit for overlying foundation courses of rear wall of cottage.	0.35-1m
529/609	Structure	Stone foundations for extant cottage comprising two courses of large stone blocks. FO 530	0-0.35m
530/608	Construction Cut	Foundation trench for cottage foundation cuts deposit 512	0-0.35

Underpinning Hole H	Dimensions: 2m x 1.2m x 1m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
508	Construction cut	Cut for construction of 509. FB 509 and 510. Cut not clearly visible in section	
509	Structure	Large brick built culvert. Some stone used at wall base. The top of the culvert was partially exposed revealing large stone capping stones. FO 508	
524	Structure	Stone foundations for extant cottage	
528	Construction Cut	Foundation trench for cottage 524	
531/600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil. Modern debris and abundant rooting	
532/606	Made ground	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Modern debris and abundant rooting	
533	Natural	Orange brown clay with light grey degraded chalk fragments. Very stiff and compact deposit	
534	Construction Cut	Foundation trench cuts upper surface of 532. FB 535 and 536	
535	Formation layer	Friable cement bedding for 536	
536	Structure	Brick foundations for extant outbuilding	

Underpinning Hole I	Dimensions: 2m x 1.5m x 1.3m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
531/600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0.0-0.6m
532/606	Made ground	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0.6-1.3m
533/602	Natural	Orange brown clay with light grey degraded chalk fragments. Very stiff and compact deposit	1.1-1.3m
534	Construction Cut	Foundation trench cuts upper surface of 532. FB 535 and 536	0-0.6m
535	Formation layer	Friable cement bedding for 536	0.59-0.6m
536	Structure	Brick foundations for extant outbuilding	0-0.59m

Underpinning Hole J	Dimensions: 2m x 1.5m x 1.3m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
531/600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0.0-0.6m
532/606	Made ground	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0.6-1.3m
533/602	Natural	Orange brown clay with light grey degraded chalk fragments. Very stiff and compact deposit	1.1-1.3m
534	Construction Cut	Foundation trench cuts upper surface of 532. FB 535 and 536	0-0.6m
535	Formation layer	Friable cement bedding for 536	0.59-0.6m
536	Structure	Brick foundations for extant outbuilding	0-0.59m

Underpinning Hole K	Dimensions: 2m x 1.5m x 1.3m		
	Watching Brief window type: Internal underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
536	Structure	Brick built outbuilding	-
537	Structure	Concrete floor	0-0.06m
538	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay with moderate chalk and flint inclusions and sparse rooting.	0.06-0.18m
539/610	Made ground	Dark brown silty clay sparse-moderate chalk fragments	0.18-0.48m
540/607	Demolition/levelling layer	Light grey white chalk comprising 95% chalk fragments. Formation level	0.48-0.78m
541/612	Structure	Northern corner of brick housing built on clay hard-standing with brick superstructure. Demolished prior to laying of extant concrete flooring	0.18-0.83m

Underpinning Hole L	Dimensions: 2m x 1.5m x 1.3m		
	Watching Brief window type: Wall underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
Connects Underpinning holes I and J. Consistent sequence of deposits and building formation			

Underpinning Hole M	Dimensions: 1.5m x 1m x 1.3m		
	Watching Brief window type: Internal underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
532/606	Made ground	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0.6-1m
534	Construction Cut	Foundation trench cuts upper surface of 542. FB 535 and 536	0-0.3m
536	Structure	Brick built outbuilding	0-0.3m
542/610	Made ground	Mid grey brown silty clay. Dry and friable deposit containing modern debris including animal bone	0.3-0.48m
543/610	Levelling layer	Mid yellow grey brown silty clay.	0.48-0.6m

Underpinning Hole N	Dimensions: 1.7m x 0.8m x 0.67m		
	Watching Brief window type: Internal underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
534	Construction Cut	Foundation trench cuts upper surface of 52. FB 535 and 536	0-0.33m
536	Structure	Brick built outbuilding	0-0.33m
542/610	Made ground	Mid grey brown silty clay. Dry and friable deposit containing modern debris including animal bone	0.3-0.48m
541/612	Structure	Northern corner of housing on clay hard-standing and brick superstructure. Demolished prior to laying of extant concrete flooring. Wall width = two bricks bonded with a sandy mortar. Forms NE wall of structure	0.18-0.83m
544/612	Structure	0.34m high and c2m in length. Aligned NE-SW brick built with sandy mortar. Bonded to 541. Forms SE wall of structure	0.33-0.77m
545/612	Structure	NE-SW alignment forming NW wall of structure. Bonded to 541. 0.23m wide	0.33-0.77m
547/612	Structure	Floor surface comprised un-bonded brick forming base of structure	0.77m+
548	Construction cut	0.34m deep construction cut for 0.83m wide structure within brick built outbuilding 536. FB 541, 544, 545, 546, 547	0.33-0.77m

Underpinning Hole O	Dimensions: 1.6m x 0.75m x 0.9m		
	Watching Brief window type: Internal underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
546/612	Structure	0.34m high and 0.23m thick. Aligned SE-NW brick built with sandy mortar. Bonded to 544. Forms SW wall of structure	0.33-0.77m
548	Construction cut	0.34m deep construction cut for 0.83m wide structure within brick built outbuilding 536. FB 541, 544, 545, 546, 547	0.33-0.77m
542/610	Made Ground	Mid grey brown silty clay. Dry and friable deposit containing modern debris including animal bone	0.33-0.80m
549/602	Natural?	Orangey coarse gravel in an orange clay matrix.	0.90m+
550/603	Alluvial layer?	Pale grey silty clay. Possible alluvial deposit overlying 549.	0.80-0.90m

Underpinning Hole P	Dimensions:1.5m x 1m x 0.95m		
	Watching Brief window type: Internal underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
536	Structure	Brick built outbuilding	0.00-0.35m
534	Construction Cut	Foundation trench cuts upper surface of 532. FB 535 and 536	0.00-0.35m
542/610	Made ground	Mid grey brown silty clay. Dry and friable deposit containing modern debris including animal bone	0.35-0.50m
543/610	Levelling layer	Mid yellow grey brown silty clay. Friable deposit with abundant gravel inclusions	0.50-0.72m
551/606	Made Ground	Dark reddish brown silty clay deposit with sparse gravel inclusions. May be the same as 532.	0.72-0.80m
552/606	Made Ground	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very similar in colour to 542.	0.80-0.95m
550/602	Natural	Orangey coarse gravel in an orange clay matrix.	0.95m+

Underpinning Hole R	Dimensions:2m x 1m x 0.93m		
	Watching Brief window type: Internal underpinning hole		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
534	Construction Cut	Foundation trench cuts upper surface of 532. FB 535 and 536	0-0.33m
536	Structure	Brick built outbuilding	0-0.33m
542/610	Made ground	Mid grey brown silty clay. Dry and friable deposit containing modern debris including animal bone	0.33-0.53m
543/610	Levelling layer	Mid yellow grey brown silty clay. Friable deposit with abundant gravel inclusions	0.53-0.70m
551/606	Made ground	Dark reddish brown silty clay deposit with sparse gravel inclusions. May be the same as subsoil 532.	0.70-0.82m
552/606	Made Ground	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very similar to 542.	0.82-0.93m
550/602	Natural	Orangey coarse gravel in an orange clay matrix.	0.93m+

Soakaway 2	Dimensions:2.2m x 1.8m x 1.6m		
	Watching Brief window type: Soakaway		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
500/600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil with frequent gravel inclusions. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0.0-0.30m
553/610	Made Ground	Black humic loam comprised of post-medieval/modern demolition and household debris. Garden landscaping layer.	0.30-0.70m
554/606	Made Ground	Grey silty clay with household debris (CBM, glazed pottery, clay pipe fragments, animal bone) and chalk. Post-medieval dumps of debris.	0.70-1.6m+

508	Construction Cut	Cut of Culvert. Truncates 553.	-
509	Structure	Brick culvert	-
510	Fill	Backfill of culvert. Modern debris.	-

Drain Trench	Dimensions:c.8m x 0.4m x 0.7m		
	Watching Brief window type: Drain Trench		
	Excavation method: Machine and hand excavation		
Context/Group	Category	Description	Depth
500/ 600	Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay garden soil with frequent gravel inclusions. Modern debris and abundant rooting	0.0-0.30m
555/ 611	Made Ground	Black humic loam comprised of post-medieval/modern demolition and household debris. Garden landscaping layer.	0.30-0.60m
504/ 607	Made Ground	Layer of re-deposited chalk	0.60m+

APPENDIX 2: OASIS SUMMARY FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-126407

Project details

Project name	1 AND 2 COURT FARM COTTAGES, BERE REGIS
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during underpinning and associated groundworks undertaken during the refurbishment of adjoined semi-detached cottages located at 1 and 2 Court Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 384890 94670. The Court Farm cottages lie within the limits of an historic manorial settlement which is a Scheduled Monument (SM1015352). The Archaeological watching brief was undertaken between 25th October and 12th December 2011 and comprised the monitoring of four test-pits, seventeen underpinning holes, two soakaways and associated drainage trenches and an oil line trench and revealed a consistent sequence of archaeological features and deposits. Examination of the foundations around the building confirmed the stone foundations of the south-western gable end of the western wing of the farmhouse were clearly different from that seen elsewhere and potentially of medieval origin. The remainder of the archaeological structural remains and deposits recorded during the watching brief were of undoubted post-medieval or modern origin. The south-eastern cornerstone of the northern rear extension to the original farmhouse, with its chamfered edge and fleur-de-lys motif, is the most striking example of the re-use of worked stone blocks.
Project dates	Start: 25-10-2011 End: 12-12-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any project codes	associated reference 79220 - Contracting Unit No.
Any project codes	associated reference 79221 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country England
Site location DORSET PURBECK BERE REGIS 1 and 2 Court farm Cottages
Postcode BH20 7LL
Study area 0.25 Hectares
Site coordinates SY 848 946 50.7502317561 -2.215484042850 50 45 00 N 002 12 55 W Point
Height OD / Depth Min: 38.00m Max: 39.00m

Project creators

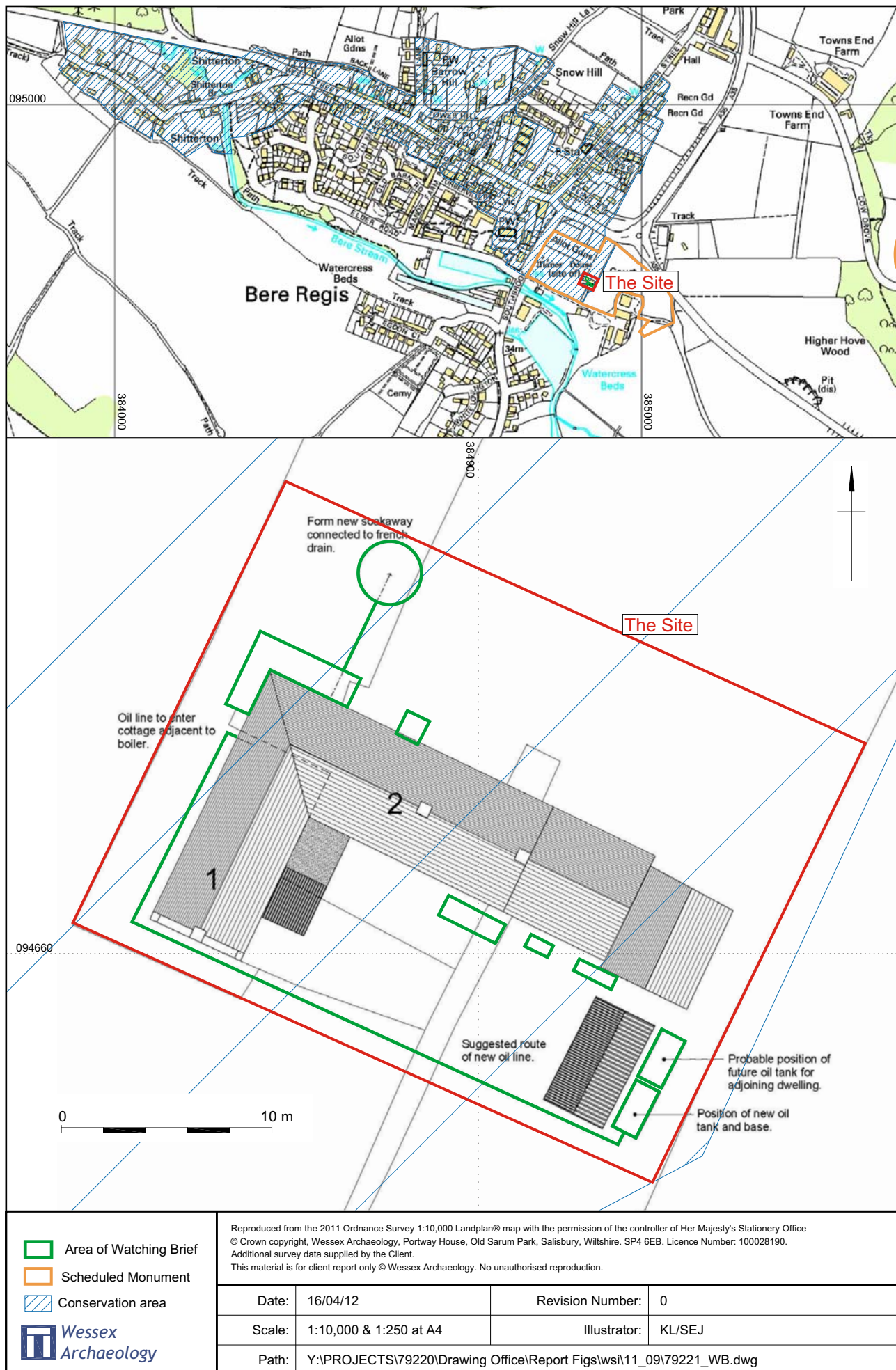
Name of Wessex Archaeology
Organisation
Project brief Wessex Archaeology
originator
Project design Wessex Archaeology
originator
Project director/manager Andrew Manning
Project supervisor S Clelland
Type of Developer
sponsor/funding body
Name of H W Drax 1962 Discretionary Trust
sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?
Physical Archive Dorset County Council Museum
recipient
Digital Archive Dorset County Council Museum
recipient
Digital Contents 'none'
Digital Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey'
available
Paper Archive Dorset County Council Museum
recipient
Paper Contents 'none'
Paper Media 'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General
available Notes','Plan','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1 AND 2 Court Farm, Bere Regis, Dorset
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Clelland, S and Manning, A
Other bibliographic details	79221.03
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	Standard soft back A4 client report with illustrations
Entered by	Andrew Manning (a.manning@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	17 May 2012



Site location plan

Figure 1

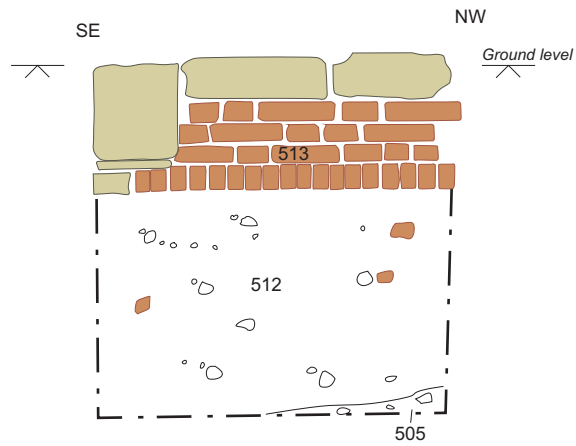


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.		
	Date:	18/05/12	Revision Number: 0
	Scale:	1:10,000 & 1:200 at A4	Illustrator: KL/SEJ
	Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\79220\Drawing Office\Report Figs\wsi\11_09\79221_WB.dwg	

Detailed plan of watching brief areas

Figure 2

Underpinning Hole B



Underpinning Hole D



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Plate 1: View of south-western gable end of Cottage **613** taken from the south-east



Plate 2: South-east facing view of reused masonry as cornerstone of Cottage **609** in underpinning Hole D



Plate 3: Close up view of *fleur-de-lys* motif on underside of reused masonry in underpinning Hole D



Plate 4: North-west facing elevation of stone foundations at north-western corner of Cottage **609** in the French Drain



Plate 5: South-west facing view of Cottage **609** and adjacent outbuilding **536**